

WILL BE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING

New York's Monster Terminal And Office
Structure—"Secret" Water Pipe Costs
City \$188,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—When the mammoth terminal is ready for use next spring, New York will possess what is at once the most gigantic structure of its kind and by far the largest office building in the world. The grand center or terminal of all the city's sub-surface transportation lines and tunnels, connecting by them with every railroad entering the city, it will cover two solid blocks with four stories below the street level and twenty-one above. Besides its terminal facilities it will have in its twenty-seven acres of floor space more than 4,000 offices and accommodate more than 10,000 workers. The 18,000,000 cubic feet of this enormous structure makes it two and a half times as large as the largest existing office building, that is the Broad Exchange, which has only a mere 7,000,000 cubic feet. Into the construction of the terminal will enter 113 miles of electric wiring, 16 miles of plumbing pipe, 20 miles of steam pipe, 95 miles of conduits, 1,300,000 feet of the partitions, 5,290 doors, 5,600 windows, 129,000 square feet of glass, 36 miles of wood base, 65 miles of picture molding, and 30,000 electric lights. For the construction of the building above the street level alone, 16,300,000 bricks are necessary, which if laid end to end would stretch across the continent 2,000 miles, or say from New York to Denver. More than 75,000,000 pounds of concrete will be used in the completed building, or enough to pave Broadway one foot thick from curb to curb from the Battery to Forty-second street. Of structural steel 24,000 tons will be used and the whole mass when completed will have an estimated dead and live load of 200,000 tons. Office space in this colossal structure has been taken on the same expansive scale, several single offices covering more than two acres of floor space, each having been already engaged. For its up and down travel the new terminal will have thirty-nine elevators, the lineal foot run of which will be altogether more than two miles, so that if they all made a complete round trip at the same time the total distance covered would be more than four miles. With her title to the biggest as well as the tallest building in the world so firmly established New York sees little danger of losing her supremacy in the field of modern construction.

The hullabaloo which was raised over the recent discovery of a hither-to unknown Standard Oil pipe line under Central Park promises to pale into insignificance in the light of the startling discovery of a secret or at least unrecorded water main in one of New York's hotels, which for years has been pouring the city's water into the hostelry all untaxed at the rate of 75,000 gallons daily. Water is a mighty precious article in New York and even now the city is preparing to spend nearly a quarter of a billion dollars to secure an adequate supply. When it was discovered that it had been furnishing 75,000 gallons a day free something unexpectedly dropped. The whole affair is shrouded in deepest mystery and nobody seems to know how the pipe got there. It was discovered by accident by some of the employees of the water register's office who were inspecting the water main in Twenty-fourth street when they came upon it. Having no record of it they followed it up and found that it led into the old Fifth Avenue hotel, soon to be remodeled, where it supplied the tanks on the roof. The owners of the hotel were as much surprised at the discovery as the water department officials, all of them having been in total ignorance of the existence of this leak in the city's income. It is the general conclusion that the pipe, which is in one of the walls, was put in when the hotel was constructed forty-seven years ago. If such is the case the city has furnished the hotel free of charge with more than a billion and a quarter gallons of water, which ordinarily would have increased its income to the tune of \$188,000. Under the

Father Knickerbocker is about to take down his sign and discontinue the thriving semi-Gretna Green business which he has done at the old stand for years. Likewise a certain kind of so-called romance has received a death blow for after January 1st when the new marriage license law goes into effect there will be no more secret marriages. Heretofore in New York two hearts desiring to beat as one have not had to have even a single thought, so far as the tying of the connubial knot is concerned, for no license is required. Any two persons desiring to get married had only to find a minister willing to perform the ceremony provided the ages were within the statutory requirement. Matrimony could be taken at a jump, and the number of secret marriages constantly bobbing up in the papers indicated the large extent to which this opportunity was taken advantage of. Now all this is to be changed and two persons who have come to the conclusion that they want to be spliced will have to procure a license in regular form from the city clerk. This individual, indeed, aside from couples who may find the new law an impediment to quick matrimonial happiness, is about the only person who will have any cause to look on it with any dubiety. For him it will mean the onerous job of signing all the licenses. Just how much of a job this is may be seen from the figures which show that 46,248 couples have been married here in the first eleven months of this year, an increase over the same period for last year of 2,404. The recent financial flurry it would seem has not served to deter those inclined to matrimony, as the statistics for November show 9,185 marriages as compared to 8,802 during the same month last year.

Wall street which, to put it mildly, has never been numbered among the advocates of government ownership of railways, to say nothing of the holders of hundreds of millions of dollars of railroad securities in this city, is soon to receive one of the surprises of its life. For if it can take its eyes from the ticker long enough it will learn that actual ownership and operation of railways, which is advanced in certain quarters as a new policy, is not entirely unknown in this country and indeed as is pointed out by Walter B. Stevens of St. Louis, was practiced in one instance at least in this country before Wall street cut its eye teeth. In an article which he is contributing to the January number of Appleton's Magazine, Mr. Stevens tells how Missouri owned practically all the railway mileage within the state and operated one important line for a period of two years after the Civil war. This situation came about not because the people were in favor of public ownership, but because the state was forced to take over lines to which nearly \$30,000,000 of public funds had been advanced and which private capital had been unable to complete on account of the war. As soon as it could be done the roads were sold back to private companies and they now form parts of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Wabash, Frisco and Burlington systems.

TO MINING MEN.

The Journal-Miner has received another supply of Miller's "Elements of Mining Geology and Metallurgy." This is the third edition and is profusely illustrated. Price, \$3.50. We also have in stock Miller's "The Mine Examiner and Prospector's Companion." Price, \$3.00. Every man engaged in the mining business should have both of these books. They have no equal for authoritative information.

"APACHE KID" MET DEATH AT HANDS OF CHICAGOANS

Such Is Story That
Comes From The
Windy City

(From Saturday's Daily)
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—Dramatic stories of the death of "Apache Kid," the most notorious outlaw in the southwest, a murderer thirty times over, horse thief, raider and the terror of Arizona and New Mexico for the last twenty years, who had a government price of \$9,000 on his head, are told by Chicagoans.

Though "Apache Kid" was killed September, 1906, having been shot in a last-stand fight in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, his fate was kept secret until today. The bullet which ended his life was fired by one of a party of Chicagoans. For legal reasons the men who shot down the desperado have never claimed the rewards.

The skull of the outlaw will be presented by them to "Skull and Bones" society of Yale university.

Each summer a number of Board of Trade men spend their vacation on a ranch in Sierra county, New Mexico, owned by William Kent of Chicago. In the party that left Chicago last August were H. A. Foss, August J. White, head of the brokerage firm of A. J. White & Co., and Mr. Kent.

One night three horses were stolen from the camp, and "Apache Kid," who had been making depredations in the neighborhood, was suspected. A party of men rode out from the ranch, and finally came up with the fugitive. They caught sight of him at dusk as he rode into a growth of pine forest. Under cover of night the Chicagoans surrounded the outlaw's camp and lay silently awaiting the first streak of dawn.

Two shots were fired at daybreak. One missed a Chicago member of the posse by an inch. The other ended the career of "Apache Kid." The body was covered and left where it fell.

Mr. Foss traversed the old trail last March, searched for the skull and found it, and shipped it to Dr. Samuel Walker. The skull will be ready for shipment to New Haven in a few days.

The history of "Apache Kid" is like the story in a "blood and thunder" novel. He was, it is said, a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school, but returned to the nomadic life of his people. Among the Apaches he was known as a "bad" Indian. Wherever he went he left a trail of blood.

GETS \$500 FOR SELLING THE PROPERTY.

(From Thursday's Daily)
Judgment for plaintiff was ordered yesterday by Judge Sloan after hearing the evidence and arguments in the case of Howard W. Kemper versus John W. Gerritt et al. The judgment ordered was in the amount of \$500 and was entered against the defendant. The suit was transferred here from Mohave county. Plaintiff sought to collect \$1,000 and 25,000 shares of the capital stock of the Oro Plata company as commission for the sale of mining property. Gerritt's codefendants were eliminated from the suit and the judgment does not affect them.

The suit of Roebing Sons company versus the City of Prescott was called at the afternoon session and after the submission of some of the testimony the court announced that further hearing of the case would be postponed until January 6, when the injunction suit of the city against the Roebing Sons company would also be heard.

OLD CAMP LOOKS GOOD.

(From Thursday's Daily)
Colin Munro, general manager, and M. H. Leonard, director of the Old Camp Mining company, stopped over here yesterday on their way to Chicago to spend the holidays with relatives. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the showing in the Old Camp mine, where development operations are carried on day and night. The group of eight claims is located in the Eureka district, three miles south of Copper Creek. The ledge is developed by several tunnels and shafts, in which there are ore bodies carrying gold values in gold, silver and copper. Mr. Munro also stated that the company was in shape, financially, to carry on its operations.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY ON NEW YORK MARKET

Steady Upward Move-
ment Throughout
Session

(From Saturday's Daily)
Quotations furnished by courtesy of C. F. Wren & Co., Stock Brokers.

The New York market opened strong yesterday and continued strong at advancing prices throughout the day. The advance was steady and with little or no reactions during the upward movement. The net advance for the day was from one to as high as six points. The two most favorable developments for the day were the very favorable annual statement issued by the Union Pacific and the decision in favor of Consolidated Gas. Union Pacific was the leader for the day and showed a good advance. Other railroad stocks followed, Reading showing great activity. A continued advance in copper metal in London was a bullish feature for the copper and smelter stocks, which scored good advances. Close in New York was strong and showed good buying demand from the general public, which has been lacking heretofore this week. Total sales New York stock exchange yesterday 425,209 shares.

Call money was firm at from 10 to 15 per cent, closing at the latter figure. The Boston market responded to the firmer tone in the New York market and to the further advance in London copper, by a general upward movement. Nearly every stock shows gains ranging from fractional advances to three and four points. Arizona Commercial again showed a strong advance, proportionately larger than any of the other stocks. The close of the market was strong around the best prices for the day.

London copper strong and higher, spot, \$59 15/16; futures, \$61. New York copper unchanged.

Wheat in Chicago opened around the closing figures, but advanced from the start and prices climbed steadily until near the close, when there was a slight easing off.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	16.62	16.62
Anaconda Copper	28.75	28.75
Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	91.00	91.00
Am. Sm. & R. Co. com.	72.75	72.75
A. T. & S. F.	71.87	71.87
Brooklyn R. T.	39.25	39.25
Missouri Pacific	49.87	49.87
Reading	94.12	94.12
Rock Island	15.00	15.00
Southern Pacific	74.12	74.12
Union Pacific	118.25	118.25
U. S. Steel pf.	88.50	88.50
U. S. Steel com.	26.87	26.87
C. & M. & St. P.	104.62	104.62
Great Northern	116.62	116.62
Arizona Commercial	14.00	14.50
Butte Coalition	14.50	14.75
Calumet & Arizona	95.00	95.25
Greene Canaan	5.87	6.00
North Butte	40.25	40.75
Old Dominion	28.00	28.25
Shannon	9.25	9.75
Superior and Pittsburg	8.62	8.87
Copper Range	56.00	56.25
Nevada Cons.	8.00	8.50
Shattuck	13.00	13.00
Nipissing	6.00	6.25
Giroux Cons.	2.50	3.00
Cumberland Ely	5.12	5.50
Black Mountain	4.12	4.50
Mitchell	.40	.60
Vol. and Arizona	2.25	2.75
Greene G-S	.35	.55
Butte & London	.80	.90
Davis-Daly	3.87	4.12
East Butte	4.00	4.50
Hancock Cons.	4.75	5.25
Keweenaw	5.25	5.50
Denn Mining	3.75	4.25
Warren	4.00	4.25
American	2.50	3.00
Globe Cons.	5.50	6.50
Superior & Boston	2.00	2.50

SINKING SHYLOCK SHAFT.

(From Thursday's Daily)
J. B. Cleveland general manager of the Arizona Central Copper company, operating on the western slope of the Black Hills, when seen here yesterday, said: "The Shylock shaft is now down 365 feet and one of the latest assays taken of samples of the ore body in the bottom gave returns of fifty-six ounces in silver and 7 per cent in copper. Developments, so far, are satisfactory to the directors of the company. Work is being pushed in the shaft. It is the intention to keep on sinking for some time before any drifting or crosscutting is done."

ARIZONA'S WEALTH IN COMPARISON

Product Of One Mining Camp Greater Than
Total Gold Output Of Colorado—Some
Startling Facts.

(From Saturday's Daily)
(From Fitz Mac's "Arizona Copper Book.")

Colorado is the largest producer of gold in the United States. The total gold output of Colorado for 1906 was \$23,500,000.

That makes a big noise in the world. Total value of the output of Arizona's greatest copper camp, Bisbee, for 1906 was \$23,832,538.

Balance in favor of Bisbee over all Colorado, \$332,538.

That doesn't make so much noise in the world. All Arizona figures mentioned in this article are the sworn statements turned in to the county assessor for taxation, therefore above suspicion of exaggeration.

Nevada's gold output for 1906 was worth \$9,900,000.

The values of the output of Arizona's second-to-greatest copper camp, Clifton, for 1906, though badly crippled for over a month by a flood, was \$10,983,693.

Balance in favor of Arizona's second-to-greatest copper camp over all Nevada, \$1,083,693.

More Comparisons.

Cripple Creek is the greatest mining camp in Colorado, and the greatest gold camp in the western hemisphere. It has made a great noise in the world. Arizona's greatest camp, Bisbee, has made so little noise that most of the people of Colorado (who are the most intelligent people anywhere on earth and the most generally well-informed) couldn't tell if they were to be hung for it whether Bisbee is in Chihuahua, Sonora or Arizona.

The value of Cripple Creek's output for 1906 (allowing all that the camp itself claims, which is probably 10 per cent too much) was \$16,268,291. Value of Bisbee's output, same year \$23,832,538.

In favor of Arizona's greatest camp \$7,564,247.

Nevada's greatest gold camp is Goldfield. It is really and truly a wonderful camp. It contains the very smartest mining population on top of this trembling old sphere. If the five principal copper camps of Arizona, Bisbee, Clifton, Yavapai, Globe and Pima, contained a mining population as clever, as bold, as alert and as enterprising as Goldfield's the output of the Territory would double in three years.

The people of Goldfield understand better than any other mining camp on earth—Alaska not barred—the numerous disadvantages of being too modest. When they find a piece of mineral they all get out and holler to the limit of their lungs, till the whole world stands gasping in amazement and admiration. They are too impulsive to keep a circumstance like that a secret from the world as Arizona does.

The gold output for all Nevada in 1906 was \$9,900,000.

The exact output of Goldfield is not accessible to me at this writing, but I know the woe state of Nevada up to date as well as any man that lives, and I feel safe in putting the output of Goldfield at 75 per cent of the total gold.

Goldfield's output, 1906, therefore \$7,425,000. Arizona's third-to-greatest copper district, Yavapai county, embracing Jerome camp, produced in 1906 \$9,571,305. Excess over Goldfield's output, \$2,146,305.

Eye-Openers.

The output of Arizona's greatest camp for 1906 exceeded the output of Goldfield by \$16,407,538.

The output of Arizona's second-to-greatest camp for 1906 exceeded Goldfield's by \$3,558,693.

The output of Arizona's third-to-greatest camp for 1906 exceeded Goldfield's by \$2,146,305.

Don't fail to take notice that these are not opinions; they are authentic statistics—the best obtainable, and as to all Arizona camps they are sworn tax statements.

Statistics are a dull study—until they are illuminated. Then they become magical with a sort of radioactivity in penetrating the mind.

More Eye-Openers.

The sworn output (for tax purposes) of Arizona's greatest mine, the Copper Queen, of Bisbee, for 1906, was \$14,236,428. Total output for all Goldfield \$7,425,000.

Excess of Copper Queen \$6,811,428. The sworn output of Arizona's second mine, the United Verde, for 1906 was \$8,038,125. Of all Goldfield \$7,425,000.

Excess of United Verde \$613,125.

The sworn output of Arizona's third greatest mine, the Calumet & Arizona, Bisbee, was \$7,337,748. Of all Goldfield \$7,425,000.

Excess of Goldfield \$87,252.

The results are not opinions, they are solid, inexorable facts.

And Still More.

To repeat: Cripple Creek is the greatest mining camp in Colorado. Goldfield is the greatest in Nevada. Bisbee is the greatest in Arizona. Cripple Creek's output, 1906 \$16,268,291. Goldfield's output, 1906 \$7,425,000.

Both \$23,693,291. Bisbee's for 1906 \$23,832,538.

Bisbee's excess over both Cripple Creek and Goldfield \$139,247.

All of which shows that some things are just as surprising as others when you come to examine them closely, and the first moral of the tale is that it isn't worth while to know anything unless you know something else. People cannot realize how great Arizona is as a mining region till they see it compared in detail this way with other mining regions whose greatness all the world acknowledges.

The second moral of the tale is that you can't estimate the pulling power of a locomotive by the noise of its whistle.

Modesty is certainly a lovely virtue, but the world would listen to a good deal more about Arizona than it hears and not be bored, if anybody had the knack to tell her wonderful copper story attractively, without being too awfully noisy about it. The total cash value of her copper output for 1906, with the gold and silver recovered as by-products, was \$53,433,917.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZ.

Prescott, Ariz., Dec. 16, 1907.

Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county, Arizona, met pursuant to adjournment Monday, Dec. 16, 1907, at 10 a. m. Present—Barney Smith, chairman; Geo. P. Harrington, member; C. A. Peter, Jr., clerk.

Minutes of December 2, 1907, read and upon motion same were approved.

A. J. Herndon "Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Collector," appeared with his report as tax collector, showing amount of taxes collected from Dec. 2 to Dec. 9, 1907, the board proceeded to check same with the duplicate assessment rolls, they were found to correspond and the rolls stamped accordingly and the report ordered filed.

The report of T. E. Campbell, assessor, showing amount of school tax collected for the year 1907 was checked and found to be correct and the report ordered filed.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried Dr. J. W. Flinn was appointed county superintendent of health, vice Dr. J. S. Barrett, deceased.

There being no other business to come before the board, same was, upon motion, adjourned.

BARNEY SMITH,
Chairman.

Attest:
C. A. PETER, JR.,
Clerk.

TEN STAMPS DROPPING.

(From Thursday's Daily)
N. E. Hawke, who returned from the Richebar mine yesterday, states that ten of the stamps in the mill are dropping night and day on ore from the mine. The ore is of good grade and the results are satisfactory to the management.